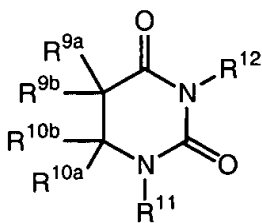


In the Claims:

Please cancel claim 1 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please add the following claims:

68. (new) A method for inhibiting epileptogenesis, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound represented by the formula:



, wherein

- R^{9a} , R^{9b} , R^{10a} , R^{10b} are each independently hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, alkylthiol, nitro, cyano, halogen, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyloxy, aryloxycarbonyloxy, or aminocarbonyl group, or one of R^{9a} and R^{9b} and one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} are both taken together and form a double bond; or
- R^{9a} and R^{9b} , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;
- R^{10a} and R^{10b} , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; or one of R^{9a} and R^{9b} is joined with one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;
- R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, or aryloxycarbonyl; or one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} is joined with R^{11} , together with the carbon atom and nitrogen atom to which

they are respectively attached, to form a heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; and

- R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl and a carbohydrate;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; such that epileptogenesis is inhibited.

69. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 68 wherein

- R^{9a} , R^{9b} , R^{10a} , and R^{10b} are independently hydrogen or an alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkoxy, or aryloxy group; or one of R^{9a} and R^{9b} and one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} are both taken together and form a double bond; and
- R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, or alkylcarbonyl.

70. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are hydrogen.

71. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein said R^{9a} , R^{9b} , R^{10a} , R^{10b} , R^{11} , or R^{12} alkyl or alkyloxy group has a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 20 or fewer carbon atoms in the backbone.

72. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 71 wherein said alkyl group is substituted.

73. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 72 wherein said alkyl group is substituted with an aryl group.

74. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein said R^{9a} , R^{9b} , R^{10a} , or R^{10b} cycloalkyl group has 4 to 10 carbon atoms in the ring structure.

75. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 74 wherein said cycloalkyl group is substituted.

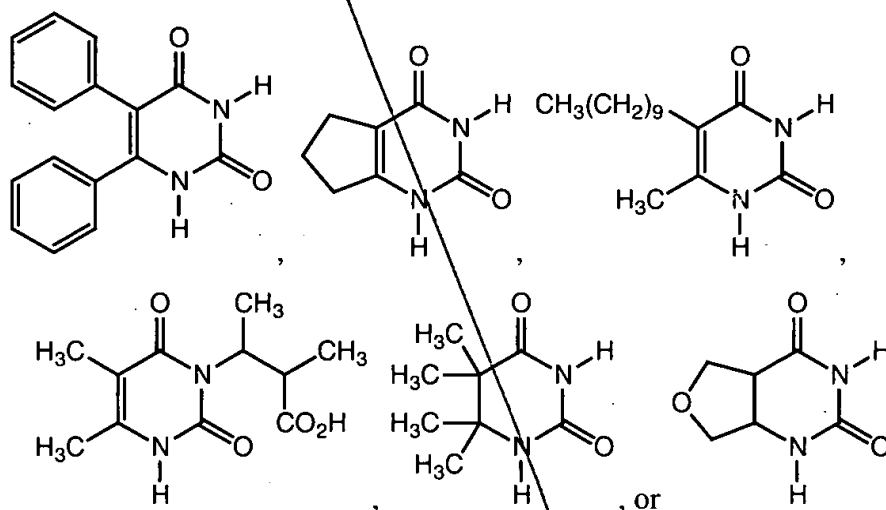
76. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 75 wherein said cycloalkyl substituent is a *tert*-butyl or phenyl group.

77. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein said aryl group is substituted.
78. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 73 wherein said aryl or said aryloxy group is substituted.
79. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 77 wherein said aryl or aryloxy substitution is a halogen, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkoxy, amino, aryloxy, alkyl amino, dialkylamino, arylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, or an aromatic moiety.
80. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 78 wherein said aryl substitution is a halogen, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkoxy, amino, aryloxy, alkyl amino, dialkylamino, arylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, or an aromatic moiety.
81. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 79 wherein said aromatic moiety is a phenyl, naphthyl, quinolyl, or indolyl group.
82. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 80 wherein said aromatic moiety is a phenyl, naphthyl, quinolyl, or indolyl group.
83. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 81 wherein said phenyl group is substituted.
84. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 82 wherein said phenyl group is substituted.
85. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 83 wherein said substituted phenyl group is a 4-fluorophenyl, 4-phenoxyphenyl, 3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl, 3-methyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2,5-dimethyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-acetamidophenyl, 2,5-dimethoxyphenyl, 4-diethylaminophenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl, 4-

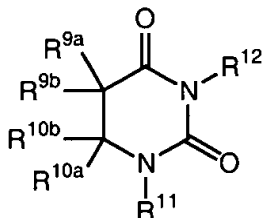
phenylphenyl, 3,4-dibenzyloxyphenyl, or a 3-[(3-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]phenyl group.

86. (new) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 84 wherein said substituted phenyl group is a 4-fluorophenyl, 4-phenoxyphenyl, 3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl, 3-methyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2,5-dimethyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-acetamidophenyl, 2,5-dimethoxyphenyl, 4-diethylaminophenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl, 4-phenylphenyl, 3,4-dibenzyloxyphenyl, or a 3-[(3-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]phenyl group.

87. (new) A method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 68 wherein said compound is



88. (new) A method for treating a convulsive disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound represented by the formula:



, wherein

- R^{9a} , R^{9b} , R^{10a} , R^{10b} are each independently hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, alkylthiol, nitro, cyano, halogen, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyloxy, aryloxycarbonyloxy, or aminocarbonyl group, or one of R^{9a} and R^{9b} and one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} are both taken together and form a double bond; or
- R^{9a} and R^{9b} , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;
- R^{10a} and R^{10b} , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; or one of R^{9a} and R^{9b} is joined with one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;
- R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, or aryloxycarbonyl; or one of R^{10a} and R^{10b} is joined with R^{11} , together with the carbon atom and nitrogen atom to which they are respectively attached, to form a heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; and
- R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl and a carbohydrate;

89. (new) The method of claim 88, wherein said compound is a substituted or unsubstituted uracil, dihydrouracil or β -ureidopropionate compound, or a derivative, analog, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

90. (new) The method of claim 89, wherein said uracil is a derivative selected from the group consisting of substituted pyrimidines, UMP and uridine, or analogs thereof.

[illegible]